R. C. & G. W. BROWN

nade in Yuma county, near the Mari- of the author. opa line, are creating a wide excitegent and, as usual ver turesome en feet deep, but if the quality of the appoint him. the developments yet to be made. People should not rush off to the new ment follow their venture. The most of the Butte. encouraging feature noticeable in the reports from the new camp is the a salary equal to that of a cabinet unanimity with which its richness is officer and also furnishes him a house. extolled by all who have visited it. That is why we sing "Hail Columbia" Good, practical mining men affirm with such appreciation. that it is the most wonderful discovery ever made on the Pacific coast and that A 313 excursion party from Boston guine expectations regarding the enough to raise baked beans. camp may be fully realized.

mine and, although the old officers of our union. were re-elected, Mr. W. S. Lyle has been made the general manager and alderman in New York. They want will exercise exclusive control of the to embalm the boodle. property. This company will work the property to make money and if it cannot be made out of the mine it will be made out of the stock. It is also rumored that it is negotiating for the Reymert group of mines at De Noon, and if successful it will erect very extem of development that will sustain ters in Pinal county that will prove to people.

Pomeroy is not a member of the house mine is in another district.-Ex. until he is sworn in as such, and therefore he is not qualified to resign until tion in the Assembly.

Word has been received at Phenix that the Cuyamaca railroad now being pany and buy the process from him. which they will plant this season for built eastward from San Diego, is Factories were erected but no one the first time. backed by the Rock Island company, was allowed inside of them but his wife The bariev they sell to the governand that it will be built to Phenix the and a few ignorant workmen. In the ment and the wheat they have ground present year. From this point noth- had been bouncing up until it was After the wheat and barley has been ing definite is known as to the pro- worth \$300 per share of \$100 par value. harvested they plant the same ground posed route. This is a matter of great | Friend then began to unload but sud- in corn, pumkins, thus the ground importance to Florence and our citi- denly died. Ten days ago Mrs. Friend produces two crops annually. zens should organize and make proper and all who were connected with the factory disappeared. Officers of the taken out from the Gila river and representations to the Rock Island company entered the secret chamber some of the old ones are being extendmanagement to secure the building of and found no sugar refined there at all, ed, all of which will bring large areas the line through this place. A little merely a number of machines used in of unreclaimed land under cultivaearnest effort at the proper time will breaking cube sugar into smaller partion. The climate in the vicinity of be worth more than years of regret ties of refined sugar, chiefly cube had The Indians all appear to be cheerover lost opportunities, and our peo- been prepared in some secret spot ful and control on the reservation. must do something in their own be- with a chemical liquid which climin- Capt. J. K. Bullis the acting agent has half if they hope to succeed in building ated all the ordinary impurities found established a firm and just discipline up a prosperous and populous city here.

Ir is reported that General Harrison has intimated to the Pacific coast people that their factional fight must cease and harmony be fully restored before he will consider the matter of prise Canal, have secured three crops crease of stock he maintains an immaking a cabinet appointment from of last March, ten months. At the tion, and his humane treatment of the that quarter. His decision in this time mentioned they broke up and Indians and his own untiring respect will probably be made appli- sowed to wheat and barley for hay a industry among them has begotten the cable to his Territorial appointments quarter section of land. The grain the confidence and respect of the Inand a local scramble for the few posi- harvest it and much of it was threshed Dr. Pangburn says that during his resitions at his disposal will likely lead to out which seeded the ground a second dence on the reservation for nearly 15 the abandonment of his home rule time with wheat and barley. The years, the outlook for the civilizapolicy. Better harmonize and pre- ground was again broken up and tion of the Indian has never been so sent a solid front in favor of a single it was large enough for good feed this three years they have made more procandidate for each office by means of was harvested, when the wheat and gress then in twelve years, all of which a Territorial Convention of the Re- barley which was coming up among speaks well for Capt. Pierce and Bullis

the best interests of the people of making hay of it at the rate of two much to do with their rapid progress, the feeling of concern which was shown Arizona it will conclude all necessary talk of making hay on the first of crops directly under their observation. and legitimate legislation before agi- January and it is surely remarkable. There is one head farmer and four astating the question of removing the to cut three crops from the same land sistants who work with the India s capital. Let the real work of the sesin ten months but these are neverthed and thus set them an example which lengthed and this he took pains to such as the sesin ten months but these are neverthed and thus set them an example which lengthed and this he took pains to such as the seslengthed and the seslengthed are neverthed and thus set them an example which lengthed and this he took pains to such as the seslengthed are neverthed and thus set them an example which lengthed are neverthed and thus set them are example which lengthed are neverthed and thus set them are example which lengthed are neverthed and thus set them are example which lengthed are neverthed and thus set them are example which lengthed are neverthed and thus set them are example which lengthed are neverthed as the second are sion be transacted upon the merits of less facts and cannot be gainsayed. In if they do not follow the scouts are the subjects involved, without the recut per year but December, January refuse to work are taken to the guard motest reference to sectional prejudice and February are generally months in house, but there are few of them who or anticipated reciprocal favors, and which alfalfa rests from its labors .- refuse to work .- Star, when all is done, if it is deemed wise Phenix Herald. to remove the seat of government, let that be done openly and honestly, without becoming a mere commercial

THE Middle and Western States are just now experiencing a furious bliz Thursday at Bonita Creek, about 25 ered from James Lassiteer, a foreman gard with the attendant suffering and miles from Solomonville, which re- of the cattle company, it seems some casualties usual to such visitations, sulted in the death of the sheep her- sheep men from Apache county have The cold is intense and the blinding der and the mortally wounding of ten been grazing a flock of sheep near the snow renders travel almost impracti- the man in the leg. The report states on trouble on Thursday. Lassiteer's cable. Here in Florence the roses that the cattle men were ambushed story is that the sheepmen (Mexicans) are still blooming and ripe grapes can by the sheep herders and they turned ambushed his men, but the story is be solucked from the vines. The con- and made a fight with the above re- not believed, as none of the cattlemen is enough to brings thousands of salts, izzard sufferers to our genial tice of the peace left for the scene of is that if the

CRIZONA ENTERPRISE | The identity of the author of the celebrated Murchison letter that preimplicates no persons other than its writer. His name is George Osgoodly, The rich gold discoveries recently and was used to conceal the identity

ainers are flocking to that place in announced as a candidate for appointhe hope of sharing the expected boom. ment as Secretary of the Territory uno far, judging from the reports re- der the coming administration. Mr. eived, the new field, are very promisng, but it has not yet been demen- ification for the position and we trust trated that any laing beyond a mere he will receive such a spontaneous of the Quijotoa mines, and W. S. Lyle, urface deposit of mineral exists. The home endorsement that President feepest shalt is scarcely more than Harrison cannot do otherwise than

we thus far encountered continues On this 12th day of January the tains. Mr. Jones has already visited of a distance of fifty feet, the mines flowers are still blooming in various the new district, and made several lowill yield an enormous amount of gold. gardens about Florence in the open garding the value of the new property, it is highly probable that an import- air, among them being bright roses and on his representations it is reant camp will spring up at these mines and other tender blossoms. Our mild ported that Messrs. Lyle and Pickett whose permanency will be governed by winter climate is indeed incomparable.

Ir Captain Dutton wants to inauguexcitoment without ample provisions rate his system of water storage reserfor their comfort and sustenance as voirs where it will do the most good well as something with which to de-Iray the return trip should disappoint at the Gila river in the neighborhood the new mining strike in the Centen-

COLUMBIA college pays its president

a large town will soon spring up at will visit Phenix in a few weeks. They camp. There is water in the tanks that point. We hope the most san- want to learn if its climate is hot

ARIZONA is emerging from the THE "Bonanza Company" has se- clouds of prejudice and will soon becured the control of the Silver King come the brightest star upon the flag

Six undertakers have been elected

THE "color line" is represented by the colloquial "blue streak "

A Three-Cornered Fight. It is seldom that three different factions battle for the control of a mine. Such a fight is now going on for the control of the Silver King mine, whose tensive works on the Gila river and annual election will be held in this construct a railroad from the mines to city next Tuesday. A number of the mill and inaugurate a grand sys- eastern stockholders compose one of these factions. The Barney and Nol le combination, who at present control large towns both at the mines and the the mine, form another, and within a mill. It now looks as though a lively few days past another party, consistimpetus will be given to mining mating of William S. Lyle, Charles H. 000 down for their claims and will get that will prove to Fish, George R. Wells and J. B. Low, that or nothing. He does not blame ters in Pinal county that will prove to known as the Quijotea party, from them for refusing Sevenoak's offer of their connection with the mines in \$50,000 down for a working bond for ASSEMBLYMAN POMEROY, of Graham made outside of the stock boards, for the reason that they have more than county, has tendered his resignation the price of Silver King has not mov- \$50,000 in sight which can be extracto the governor, and a proclamation ed much as yet. From present indi- ted at little cost. The flat, north and has been issued calling for a special party will be elected. The Silver King van and Wharton have their locations, election to be held on the 12th in- mine, whose good record is so well is marked by well defined ledges of a start; to fill the vacancy thus occa- known, is still a very valuable proper- gray colored quartz, and if it should there. ber of the legislature tenders his resignation to the presiding officer of jotos people have cone after the consioned. Under the new code a mem- ty. Certain people believe that there resignation to the presiding officer of jotoa people have gone after the conthe body to which he belongs. Mr. trol of the Silver King, although that

A Gigantie Fraud. after the legislature meets. If this what is called an almost incredible here as a witness to testify in the case view of the case is correct the order tale of gigantic irguid by which the Apache Mohers Indian who atfor a new election is evidently prema-duped to the extent of over a million tempted his life November 19th last. ture and the person elected under it dollars. One Henry C. Friend appear- The Star learns from Dr. Pangburn may find it difficult to receive recognied in trade four years ago with same that the reservation Indians are putelectric process. He induced a num- this year than ever before. They have in all sugars. Treasurer Robertson, on the reservation which the Indians

anything out of the wreck." Three Crops in Ten Months. from one piece of land since the first it proceeded to mature and on the first | the acting agents during that time. and second days of this month, Jan- The rule of having the farmers live If the coming legislature consults uary, 1889, they were cutting it and or settle among the Indians have had tons per acre. It sounds queer to as they have had the cultivation of the alfalfa raising usually five crops are called into requisition, and those who

A Ble Killing.

Word came from Solomonville yesterday, to the effect that one of the ceived Sunday by the Citizen: News herders of the Chiricahua Cattle Co. has been received here of a killing tween cattle and sheep herders on of the Gila. From what can be gathothers, and the wounding of one cat- range of this company, which brought

The Harqua Hais Mines

Nellie Cashman returned from the LORENCE. - JANUARY 12, 1889, cipitated the recall of Minister West new strike Saturday night, and it is by England, has been revealed, and it said that she has decided to open a boarding house in the new camp.

It is reported on our streets that another claim has been discovered in of Pomona, California. Murchison is the Harqua Hala mountains as rich a family name attached by marriage, as either of the two made by Stein, Sullivan and Wharton.

Chas, Book says that Wells and Mc-Namara are located at a point sup-Mr. N. O. Murphy, of Prescott, is posed to be the junction of the Gold Engle and Gold mountain ledges, and have taken out some very rich ore, a

A party consisting of E. F. Jones, of Tucson, Wm. Pickett, superintendent of the Quijotea mines, and W. S. Lyle. resentative of the Benauza firm, and through whom the purchase of the Quijoton mines were effected, left this morning for the Harqua Hala mouncations. He is very enthusiastic rewere induced to make the trip, with the purpose of buying the property, if the same can be accomplished at a fair

H. R. Miller, Emil Sydow, Jack Finch and Chas. Boak, returned Satnial district. In an interview with Mr. Finch the reporter learned that the two original claims were as rich as reported previously, but there had been no sale of the property up to his date of departure, last Friday. Neither has any further work been done. The entire country is heavily mineralized. and locations have been made for five miles in every direction from the new near the mines sufficient for two weeks for drinking purposes, if no more rain falls; otherwise the nearest supply is three miles distant. Three miles off and on a mountain above the mine. water has been struck in a mining shaft, at a depth of sixty feet, and Mr. Finch believes that by sinking, a plentiful supply of water may be obtained at the new camp. Timber is abundant, and other conditions favorable for mining. Among the numerous locations made he has heard of nothing of much value save the two original inal discoveries.

From Heith R. Miller, the reporter also gleaned information to the same effect. He does not believe, however, that the district will amount to much until the locators of the new strike are bought out, and does not think that they will secure a purchaser at the present price until more work is done: and they do not propose to develop their chims. The three partners seem to be suspicious of each other and are certainly suspicious of every visitor. They want the sum of \$200, that district, have appeared on the 30 days, at the expiration of which the scene. The fight is evidently being \$150,000 remaining would be paid, for

From San Carlos.

Dr. S. D. Pangburn, the head farmer of San Carlos reservation was in The New York Evening Sun prints the city yesterday, he was summoned ples of wonderfully pure sugar which | ting in a large crop of wheat and barhe said had been refined by a secret ley. They will have in more grain

said: "It means ruin to us. There respect, thus he is full of energy and is no prospect of being able to save industry and keeps all hands busy, he believes that industry is the most important factor in civilizing the Indians The Hall Bros., under the Enter- fruits of his toil in the harvest and ingrew quite ripe before they could dian which is telling in good results. sowed to corn for feed and as soon as promising as now, and during the last

Sheep vs. Cattle.

[Phenix Arizonan] The following bit of news was rewere killed, but all the sheepmen met The sheriff with a posse and a just their death. The general opinion here

he left, at 9 o'clock yesterday, three Mexicans were killed, and he though Coroner, District Attorney and Under

Shariff have cone to the scene of the Count Tolstol's Simple Life. During my week's sojourn at Yasnaia

Poliana, the count did no manual toil, He had not made any shoes for some time, and although he proposed plowing the field of a peasant woman whose hus band was in jail for bone stealing, he did not actually get between the stilts. He really did not seem to have sufficient physical strength to do a long day's hard He was ailing, and, as he ing in the consciousness that every were all much concerned at the evident frailty of his constitution. The previous year, when he had hurt his foot against wheel, he had been laid up months. This year he was far from well, but he refused to have any advice from a doctor. Physic and the healing art he held in

secure the advice of the first physician in Moscow which precipitated the ilgrimage from Moscow to Yasnaia oliana in the spring of this year. The vegetarian regimen which he has adopted was doing him no good. He was steadily pressing forward along the ascetic path. Until last year he enjoyed the cigarette: now tobacco, like wine and fresh meat, is tabooed. The son smokes, but not the Meat is served at dinner and supper, but he contented himself with curds, spinach or vegetables. He still allowed himself tea, almost the only luxury left. Like Gen. Booth, Count Tolstoi is not yet "saved from tea." But that also will probably speedily follow the rest of the superfluities which have been discarded in the pursuit of the simplifica-tion of life, -W. T. Stead in St. Louis

profound disdain, and it was an attempt

A Life Saving Dress. The problem of a life saving dress which shall be what its name implies is one that has often been attempted, but in one point or other is as yet unsolved. Michigan diver claims, however, to

have discovered a solution.

The dress is a combination of a diver's suit and the famous Psul Boyton rig. It differs from the latter in that it is not inflated, and resembles the former in that a helmet with contrivances for seeing and breathing forms part of the outfit. principal garment resembles a child's nightdress, being wide enough at the neck to admit the body, and possessing arms and legs. The neckband is fastened with a simple contrivance, and it is claimed that by means of a series of overlapping folds in the junction between the headpiece and the lower garment a person incased can breathe freely. Around the waist is a peculiarly con-

structed life preserver, capable of sup-porting ten times the weight of a large can, and at the feet are leaden soles, the ject of which is to maintain the wearer in an upright position in the water. It is ed that a person can rig or herself—the garment is fitted for wo-men as well as men—inside of two minutes, and that when once incased sinking is an absolute impossibility. The inventor claims that fully 50 per cent. of people who are supposed to have been drowned are in reality killed by expos ber suit is constructed with a view to reat the same time to protect it from the water.—Chicago Tribune.

Peculiar to the Trade. There is one thing peculiar to the hat and cap trade, and that is the manner in which stocks are ordered. By correspondence we agree with different manufacturers on a date on which we will meet their representatives. Half a dozen ompanies, for instance, manufacture a unilar class of goods. We don't want flar class of goods. to go east and visit each of the factories. Neither do we want to have one ing houses to meet us at the same time, the result apparently being satisfactory to all concerned.

It does seem quite novel to see half a dozen or more names written on a hotel ster, one after the other, all from w York, and to be told they are drummers for one line. The hotel clerk will probably tell you they are hat men, en, of course, if you are suspicious, you immediately begin to form a frame work for a trust, or at least a combination on prices. I presume this is the only branch of business in which this is likely to happen. It is possible in ours mainly for the reason that all styles and irchesee are made away in advance of the season. For instance, though winter goods, ordered months ago, are not all n vet, we are now ordering for spring summer, and have been for tw weeks.-Hat Dealer in Globe-Democrat

A Frenchman's Dish of Snails.

The snail is to American eyes a nauseating, slimy creature, and the thought of enting one makes one's gorge rise. Not so, however, to the Frenchman, who looks upon this proverbially slow trav-eler as the most delicious morsel that the urean can roll beneath his tongue. le has not in mind the American snall that draws his length along the stone wall and is of small size, but his gigantic brother that abounds in certain parts of France and England and feeds off the der cabbage plant. The process that leads to his presence on the table is ineresting and peculiarly French. In the first place he is immersed in water and scrubbed, then he is covered with salt until all his slime is withdrawn; next he is bathed again in salt water, then he is left for some time in a solution made from all the appetizing herbs and spices. The cooking is the next process, and with wine and one of those mysteriand when the Apache comes to see the our sauces known only to the chef Fran he is served. The Parisian first views the dish lovingly, and then, raising the shell to his lips, he closes his eyes and gently draws into his mouth the succulent morsel, leaving the shell empty. To the novice the idea is revolting, but after the first trial-oh my!-

Courtesy of the Spaniards. As I was opening the door of the dining room to pass out a Spaniard approached, and I, knowing the great courtesy of Spaniards, determined to be courteous, too, and so held the door for him to pass out first, which he did almost unconsciously; then suddenly finding that he had passed out before me, while I held the door, he turned most apologetically to me and repeatedly expressed his regret.

in his countenance. Of course I gave him the proper assurances as best swer.-"All Round Spain."

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

From March 1 to Sept. I, the missionaries of the American Bunday School union in the northwest established 434 new Sunday schools, and aided 943 old schools, where 5.022 teacher are now giving Bible instruction to 50,008 scholars.

Roman Catholicism is awake to the mar had just arrived from there brought done at the Chiricahua Cattle Com-the report that a fight had occurre I be-pany's camp on the Bonita, a tributary two vicarates apostolic have just been estab velous awakening and opening for missionlished, converts are numerous and obstacles are being overcome. During the past year the National Baptist

> ication society handled \$583,491. printed 29,556,497 copies of books, tracts and odicals, including 112 new publications. Since 1824 the society has printed 359,395,521 copies of its publications. The annual report of the McAll mission shows the receipts for the pust year from all sources to have been \$77,000. Great Britain

> contributed \$34,000; the United States, \$25,000; France and Switzerland, \$15,000; Canada, £000, and Australia, \$200. Four-

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

he saw two more drop as he left. The THE QUESTION BRIEFLY DISCUSSED BY A MEDICAL MAN.

> Matter of Importance to Smokers Habits to Be Avoided-The Cigarette Smoker-Properties of Nicotine-Experi-

mental Observation-The Maoris. Tobacco contains an acrid, dark brown substance called nicotianine, in which exist its odorous and volatile principles This description of the active principles of tobacco is of importance to smokers for when tobacco is burned, a new set stances is produced, some of which are less barmful than the nicotine, and are more agreeable in effect, and much of the acrid oil-a substance quite as of the acrid oil—a substance quite as irritating and poisonous as nicotine—is carrid off. These fire produced substances are called, from their origin, the "pyridine series." By great heat the more aromatic and less harmful members of the series are produced, but the more poisonous compounds are gen-erated by the slow combustion of damp tobacco. This oil, which is liberated by combustion, is bad both in flavor and in effect, and it is better, even for the im-mediate pleasure of the smoker, that it should be excluded altogether from his mouth and air passages.

Smoking in a stub of a pipe is particularly injurious, for the reason that in it is stored in a condensed form,

and the smoke is therefore highly charged with the oil. Sucking or chew-ing the stub of a cigar that one is smoking is a serious mistake, because the olves freely in the saliva, and is ab-orbed. "Chewing" is on this account he most injurious form of the tobacco abit, and the use of a cigar holder is an improvement on the custom of holding the cigar between the teeth. MISCHIEF OF CIGARETTES.

Cigarettes are responsible for a great mount of mischief, not because the smoke from the paper has any particu-larly evil effect, but because smokers d they are often boys or very young men—are apt to use them continuously or at frequent intervals, believing that their power for evil is insignificant. Thus the nerves are under the constant fluence of the drug, and much injury the system results. Moreover, the igarette smoker uses a very considerable amount of tobacco during the course of a day. "Dipping" and "snuffing" are semi-barbarities which need not be discussed. Not much effect is obtained from the use of the drug in these vari-

eties of the bahit. Nicotine is one of the most powerful of the "nerve poisons" known. Its viru-lence is compared to that of prussic acid. If birds be made to inhale its vapor in mounts too small to be measured, they e almost instantly killed. It seems to destroy life, not by attacking a few, but all of the functions essential to it, begin-ning at the center, the heart. A signifiant indication of this is that there is no substance known which can counteract its effects: the system either succum or survives. Its depressing action on e heart is by far the most noticeable and noteworthy symptom of nicotine poisoning. The frequent existence of what is known as "smoker's heart" in se health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact. AN EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty seven showed severe injury to the con-stitution and insufficient growth; thirtytwo showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one-half were free from their former symptoms, and the remainler had recovered by the end of the year A great majority of men go far be

yond what may be called the temperate use of tobacco, and evidences of injury are easily found. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was previous to the taking up of the habit, and to have observation cover a long enough time. The history of to-bacco in the Island of New Zealand furnishes a quite suggestive Illustration for our nurpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoris the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes lahabiting the islands of the Pacific. Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoria developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become lecimated in numbers, and at the sar time reduced in stature and in physical well being so as to be an altogether rior type of men.—C. W. Lyman in New York Medical Journal.

Movement of Shot When Fired.

If a man could only stand thirty or forty yards away from the muzzle of the gun and watch the charges of shot fly ast him, he would be astonished at what he saw. The shot not only spreads out into a widening target as they fly, but they string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reach a target that is forty yards away the last shot are is forty yards away the last shot are lagging along ten yards behind. Even with a choice bored gun the shot lag behind eight yards in forty. This accounts for the long swath that is mowed in a flock of ducks on whom the charge of shot fall just right. shot fall just right. About 5 per cent. only of the charge of shot arrive simul taneously at the target, but the balance of the first half of the charge is so close behind that a bird's muscles are not quick enough to get it out of the way. although those who have watched sitting birds when shot at have often seen them start as if to fly when the leading shot whistled by them, only to drop dead as they were overtaken by the leaden hall that followed .- New York Sun.

Preparations for the funeral are begun as soon as life is extinct, as the Turks believe in burying the dead as quickly as possible. The eyelids are closed and the lower jaw bandaged; the arms are stretched down the side and the feet tied together. The priest and his assistants are now summoned to wash the corpse As with us, no matter how a person may have been kicked and buffeted throu life, he is handled very tenderly after all sensibility has departed. The Turks are even more careful of this, because any lack of tenderness in handling a corpse would bring upon them the curse of the dead man's soul .- Cor. Globe-Demograt

The Palace Car City. The population of Pullman, Ills., the census of July 1, 1888, was 10,560 persons, against 10,081 the previous year. On Sept. 15 twenty-six additional families had been added, increasing it to 10,710. The community continues to be distinguished for its intelligence and orderly character. It is self reliant and self sustaining in every way. There are no idlers. Visitors readily notice the absence of people from the streets during working hours. The Pullman bank statement shows savings deposits at the end of the fiscal year of \$252,157, an increase of \$33,505 from the same date of previous year. The number of depos-itors has increased during the year from 970 to 1,150,-New York Evening Sun.

Original Use of Canes. Somebody has been looking up the his cry of canes in this country, and finds that they were originally a part of the reportory of the leaders of the church, being the principal badge of the deacon.
The cane was about five feet long, and ne end was embellish ed with a big knob, the other with feathers. the small boy rebelled he got a rap on the head with the uncharitable head of the cane. If the head of the family got to dreaming of the happy days in the

A WHOLESALE POET.

The Astonishing Experience of James While the Nye-Riley combination was the road last winter a little incident happened at Kalamazoo, Mich., which has neve been given to the public. Their entertain ment was over for the night, and a large and pleased audience had dispersed. Nye had en taken in hand by the town lecture co nittee and towed off up to Uncle Asa Butter leld's house to hear Uncle Asa tell his famous story about his red cow and Dunk Brown's him hired man, the occurrence having actually taken place in 1839. Uncle Asa was a local humorist of great renown; he had be

unable to attend the lecture on account of rheumatism, but had promised to sit up till the committee brought Nye around. cow story was his masterpiece. and he was auxious that Nye should hear it, as he thought that very likely he might want to introduce it into his lecture. Riley had escaped by feigning sickness as soon as the visit was proposed, and before Nye could employ the same excuse, and was sitting in the tel office at about 11 o'clock congrat himself and chuckly quietly. He was thinking of various facetious remarks which he would make to Nye, should be survive the scythe, but a stranger came along and sugoperation he was undergoing, about Uncle Ass, the red cow, the hired man, and so forth, when a man hurriedly entered who attracted his attention at once. The man was tall and angular with long gray hair and hollow eyes, and he had a trick of thrusting his head for-ward and pointing with a long bony finger. He glanced around at the group of hotel guests sitting about and walked directly to

"You are Riley, James Whitcomb Riley," he said, as he pointed a long finger at him.

The poet blushed slightly and modestly admitted the fact. "Yes, yes," went on the man, "I know you, though I never saw you before. We never met, but we've had a good deal of business with each other.' Well, perhaps," replied Riley, "but

don't exactly understand what you refer to." I'll tell you. My name is Thomas H. Stockwell," and he looked at Riley tri-

"Er-well, I can't just place you I'm afraid," answered Riley.
"You can't! Why, I'm the man that has

written all your poetry for you!"

The poet looked at the hollow eyed visitor "Yes, sir, gentlemen," went on the intruder swinging his long, bony hand so as to include the little group, "I am the man who has written all of James Whitcomb Rilev's one he has always written to me and I have sent it to him and got my pay for it, and that has been all there is about it. You know it, Mr. Riley, as well as I do. But I'm sick and tirel of it. Hereafter, sir, the world shall know Thomas H. Stockwell as he is; the fame of James Whitcomb Riley will hereafter rest on the brow of Thomas Hostetter Stockwell. The time has come for me

to declare myself and claim my own!"

The unknows poet who had blushed unseen all these years drew himself up proudly and laid his hand on his heart. Riley had been gradually getting over his astoni and now found his voice.

"Perhaps, Mr. Stockwell," he said, "you may have some of your poems with you such as you have been furnishing me, and can favor us with a short reading. "Certainly," replied the long haired indi-

vidual promptly, as he pulled a handful of crumpled manuscript out of his breast pocket; "certainly, nothing would give me greater pleasure. I have here among others ne entitled 'The Old Barnyard,' with which I intended filling your next order. I will read one verse: When you go out in our bareyard a-kind 'o wan-

Amongst the hens and sheep, and the hogs a rootin' in the ground,
And git figg'rie' on the colts and how much they'll When they're broke to drive in harness later in

the spring,
Aigo off from the sheep with horns—'less you years ago. want to see some stars
Cause he's predjerdized and li'hle to bunt you
through the bars.
But what you want to railly 'void aint airy pig er

But the cow 'at's got the spotted calf

"You will excuse me, gentlemen, for giving you but one verse, as I want you to at- ing of the spire. The dwarf is 20 years old. tend the reading I shall give in the hall to morrow night. Admission only 50 cents. I have one other here, entitled, Turns Jack,' part of which I will recite: When the stock is in the stable and ever thing's been fed, And all them kind to chores done up and the wood

throwed in the shed. I'm mighty apt to slip acrost to Bill's to have agene fun, And most gen'ly we play eucher till the clock

strikes one; I've alius handled pesteboards in a easy sort o' But when it comes to Bill, Ise got jes' this 'ere

much to say:
You may pile up p'ints agin him 'n' hold the best
beeds in the sack,
But you've got to play 'om awful close

Bill

Three

Jack1 "That is all I will give you to night, gentlamen, but it is enough to show you who has been writing Mr. Riley's posms. My reading to-morrow evening will be most entertaining and as I wrote all of Mr. Longfellow's poems, and am constantly shipping poems to Mr. Lowell, you can see that it will be varied as well. Lately I have been encroaching on the Euglish market, souding a number of consignments to Mr. Browning, and vesterday filling a trial order for Baron Tennyson This is all done away with however, and Thomas H. Stockwell roveals his true said to the world. Do not forget my entertainment

"Tom." said a man, as he entered and touched the poet on the shoulder, "come on -it is long past time that you were in, and I have been looking everywhere for you. I hope he basn't disturbed you, gentle continued, as he started toward the door, folless, so we allow him about the asylum grounds, but we didn't think he would wander away. He is the same man who used to think the world would cease to revolve around the sun if he didn't wear a green ribbon on his but, but he has given up that and taken to poetry."

Nye came in a moment later very much exhausted by Uncle Asa's cow and hired man story, but he had to help Riley up to bed .-New York Tribune.

HABITS OF RIGH MEN.

Whitelaw Reid is said to be a very hard worker. Phil Armour gets down to his office at 7 o'clock in the morning. Robert Bonner passed about five hours a

day in his sanctum at The Ledger office. Gould keeps a number of men to attend to bis correspondence. He works rapidly, deciding upon every project the moment it comes up, and thinking as fast as an electric

George W. Childs reaches his office at 9 o'clock and be remains there steadily until 1. He then goes to Drexel's bank and he and great palace car city, as shown by the Drexel dine together, and at 2 he is back in his office and at work. P. T. Barnum makes it a rule to go to bed

at 10 o'clock every night. He answers his correspondence in the morning, attends to his tenants, and is kept posted as to how the shows are going on by telegraph. A. T. Stewart was a remarkable worker,

and it is said that he knew the details of every branch of his big establishment on Broadway, and during the time that his cus tom duties averaged \$30,000 a day he was posted on the pay of the cash boys who got

Avoiding Unwelcome Callers. A Philadelphia business man has hit upon a novel scheme for avoiding un-welcome callers. He has placed a de-

tective camera directly opposite the door of his office. When a visitor enters, the office boy, a bright lad and well schooled in the diplomacy of his profession, turns the knob and taxes an instantaneous photograph of the intruder. This is veloped and forms one of a collection undestrable visitors, which is kept in a book for the boy's instruction in the future. People who come to waste others' time, collectors with bills that they wish paid and the thousand and one disagreeable characters known to the

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

Pet dogs wearing sealskin blankets are among the sights on Broadway, New York. A herd of swine got drunk eating graps pomace on a ranch in Marin county, Cal.

A Mott street, New York, hand organ man is teaching his monkey the art of boot black-

Ark., shot his mother because she was baking a sweet potato for his brother instead of for

The latest addition to Withlacoochee, Fla., the size of partridges sixteen chicks from fifteen egga

A novel experiment is about to be made in Paris in the establishment of a cab company, with a plant of 200 hangoms fitted with rabber tires, drawn by English horses. The quantity of sugar used in a Boston

house suddenly increased, to the astonishment of the mistress. She began an investigation, which revealed that the servant used sugar to kindle the fire. Two Tennessee men went out to fight a iel, one having an ax and the other a

gested a game of poker, and all shook hands and became good friends. During the delivery of a course of lectures in Paris the lecturer alluded to Damocles and the sword incident beld by a thread. He forgot the name of Damocles. "No matter, ladies and gentlemen; the thread was good, any 8th.

George Thornburg, of Winfield, Kan., and Arminta Miles, of Sumner, were married by Judge Tansey. The young lady lacked on day of being 10 years old, but as she was an the license without the usual consent being

Workmen, while engaged in demolishing the Dinwiddie, Va., county court house found under the floor of the kitchen a skele ton, together with a canteen and musket. It is supposed that the ekcieton is that of a sol-dier, who, while sick or wounded, crept under the floor, and there died.

A veterinary surgeon of St. Louis and formerly a dentist recently filled three decayed teeth of a valuable horse. It is the third case of equine teeth alling on record. The animal had suffered terribly from toothache and was unable at times to eat or drink. The horse bore the pain without wincing, and did not have to be tied er be given gas.

In the little town of Arvennes, in France, it has been discovered that there are fortytwo young marriageable girls, and only three young men who are candidates for matri-mony, and one of these has proved so recreant to home influence that he is about to marry a girl belonging to a neighboring village.

A curious museum has been opened in slippers, which emperors, kings, queens, princes and other famous persons have worn. Among them are a pair of boots worn by Na poleon I at the battle of Dresden, on April 27, 1813, and a pair of white satin shoes, on broidered in gold, which the same great emperor wore on the day of his coronat

David Jennings is the latest perpetual m tion lunatic. He lives in Lyons, N. Y., and commenced with youth, health and fortune twenty years ago to develop his insane idea. He has spent his intellect, his youth and \$50, 000, and is precisely as near making some thing out of nothing as he was when h started. He finds it easy to come very nea to it, as the boy did to finding his hat.

Bernard Meyer, of Omaha, recently felt a soon became intense, and a doctor was sought. An examination of the spot revealed a hard substance, which, on being extracted, proved to be a needle in good condition. Meyer had no recollection of a needle having entered his body, but his mother says that it occurred when he was an infant, fifty-four

W. C. Vaughn, Dayton, O. bas a photograph of an old oak tree, or what might more properly be called a miniature oak tree. growing from between the crevious of a court house spire, built of solid masoury of limestone, at a height of some eighty feet from the ground. The strange production draws its life principally from the air, as there was but little cement used in the build-

JOURNALISTIC JOTTINGS.

In 1023 the first newspaper was started in England.

In 1641 the first attempt at parliamentary In 1746 The Advertisor, of Philadelphia, the first daily, ande its appearance.

The first daily made its appearance in 1615, and was called The Frankfort Gazette. The first newspaper in the world was printed in 1457 in Nuremburg and was called

The Gazette. The Graphic, of New York, is the first estrated daily of the world; it was estab-Habed in 1873.

The Republican, of St. Louis, which was The Republican, of St. Louis, which was THE MON RCH WEEKLY started in 1808, was the first newspaper west. of the Mississippi.

The first permanent newspaper United States was The Boston News Letter. published in 1704. It was in 1823 that The Prices Current, of

New Orleans, the first commercial paper,

made its appearance. The first political paper started in the United States was The Journal, of New York, published in 1733, New York claims the honor of publishing

the first penny paper. This was The Morn-

ing Post, started in 1833. The New York Herald, started in 1835 has the honor of being the first independent paper in the United States. The Gazette de France, published in Paris

in 1731, was the first French newspaper. It was issued daily after May 1, 1792. The first illustrated paper, The News, was published in Beston in 1854, and the first re-ligious daily, The Witness, in New York in

eared in 1648, and the first paper exclusively to advertisements and shipping was published in 1657. The Recorder, of Chillicothe, O., published

The first advertisement in any paper ap-

in 1814, was the first religious paper, and The American Farmer, of Baltimore, started in ISIS, the first agricultural paper in the United The first newspaper in the United States was published in Boston in 1650, by Benja-

min Harris. It was a monthly sheet, called Public Occurrences, Foreign and Domestic. The papers in the United States over 100 years old are The Gazette, of Annapolis, Md., inblished in 1745; Gazette, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1756; The Morcury, of Newport, R. I., 58; Courant, of Hartford, Conn., Journal, of New Haven, Conn., 1707; Gazette, of Salem, Mass., 1768; Spy, of Wo ter, Mass., 1770, and The American, of Baltimore, Md., 1773,

Houston, Tex., boasts a woman dentist, Belva Lockwood says that women are improving intellectually 13 per cent, faster than

The women of America expend \$8,000,000 anually for paint and powder for their At Roseburg, Ore., is a "Ladies' Hammer

Brigade," which makes a point of keeping down the nails in the wooden sidewalks. An elderly New York woman who for six months spent her time while riding to work in knitting a costly shawl, forgot the gar ment, which was almost completed, in the

A woman at Hutchinson, Kan., with fourteen children applied to the city marshal the other day to make a split in her family, as ld not support them all. She now rustles for eight. The women of France are organizing an

association on the lines of the Primrose league, and have chosen for a name "The Rose of France," the object being the restoration of the monarchy. The Empress Josephine used to hold her handkerchief so as not to display her colored

Before that time they were seldom exhibited and never made use of in public. The empress of Japan has established a col-

She made handkerchiefs fashionable

Sealed promotion to per in the county road near Mcf-ellan's well as per specifications on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervieus, will be received until February 8th. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All envelopes enclosing bids unst have scarked on the outside what the bid is for An 18-year-old negro boy of Marianna, and be in the hands of the Clerk on or be-Jore February 8th. Wu. E. Guillo, Clerk.

Notice

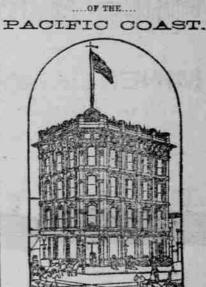
Sealed proposals for building a branch [ail] fame is a hen which hatched and raised to at Casa G. at dr as per special fications on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, will be received until Pabruary 8th. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all ids. All suvelopes cuclosing bids must have nurked on outside what the bid is for and be in the h ands of the Clerk on or before Feb-Will, E. Guild, Clerk. reary Stin.

Notice.

Scaled proposals for county printing, buryng paupers, and boarding prisoners in couny jail (per meal, two meals a day.) each contract for the year 1889 will be received by the Board of S per is as until February 8th. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All envelopes enclosing bids must have marked on outside what the hid is for and be in the hands of the Clerk on or before Febru-WM E. Gund, Clerk

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nd no expense is spared in spreading the re-nits of their efforts before the Examiner's read urs.

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The Weekly Examiner has established an Ag-The weekly Examiner has established an Agicultural Department, in charge of a practical gricultural Department, in charge of a practical griculturals, who is the best writer in the inited States on agricultural subjects. This lepartment will contain sensible discussions of early topics of interest to vineyardists, or hands and farmers generally. character and farmers generally.

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